

MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News; Medical Economics; Correspondence; Twenty-five Years Ago column; Department of Public Health; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for the News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

NEWS

Coming Meetings

American Medical Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 10-14, 1935. Olin West, M. D., 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Secretary.

California Medical Association, Yosemite National Park, May 13-16, 1935. Frederick C. Warnshuis, M. D., 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Secretary.

Radiological Society of North America, Memphis, Tennessee, December 3-7, 1934. Donald S. Childs, M. D., 607 Medical Arts Building, Syracuse, New York, Secretary.

Medical Broadcasts*

American Medical Association Health Talks.—The American Medical Association broadcasts on a western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System each Thursday afternoon on the Educational Forum from 4:30 to 4:45, central standard time.

The American Medical Association broadcasts on a Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company each Tuesday afternoon from 4:00 to 4:15 central standard time.

San Francisco County Medical Society.—The radio broadcast program for the San Francisco County Medical Society for the month of December is as follows:

Tuesday, December 4—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Detection of Tuberculosis by the Tuberculin Test.

Tuesday, December 11—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Splinting the Lung.

Tuesday, December 18—KJBS, 11:15 a.m., and KFRC, 1:15 p.m. Subject: Questions and Answers About Tuberculosis.

Tuesday, December 25 and January 1 are legal holidays. No broadcast.

This December series is given with the coöperation of the California Tuberculosis Association as a part of its annual program at this time of the year.

Los Angeles County Medical Association.—The radio broadcast program for the Los Angeles County Medical Association for the month of December is as follows:

Saturday, December 1, KFI, 9 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 14.

Saturday, December 1—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 14.

Tuesday, December 4—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 15.

Saturday, December 8—KFI, 9 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 15.

Saturday, December 8—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 15.

Tuesday, December 11—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 16.

Saturday, December 15—KFI, 9 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 16.

Saturday, December 15—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 16.

Tuesday, December 18—KECA, 11:15 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 17.

* County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (giving station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

Saturday, December 22—KFI, 9:00 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 17.

Saturday, December 22—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 17.

Tuesday, December 25—KFI, 11:15 a.m. Christmas Day. No program.

Saturday, December 29—KFI 9:00 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 18.

Saturday, December 29—KFAC, 10 a.m. Subject: Medicine and Human Progress, No. 18.

American Medical Association Scientific Exhibit at Atlantic City.—Application blanks are now available for space in the scientific exhibit at the Atlantic City session of the American Medical Association, June 10 to 14, 1935. The Committee on Scientific Exhibit requires that all applicants fill out the regular application form and requests that this be done as early as convenient. Applications close February 25, 1935.

Persons desiring application blanks should address a request to the Director, Scientific Exhibit, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Records for Tuberculosis Sanatoria.—For the first time it is now possible for tuberculosis sanatoria to keep uniform and complete records of all material facts about their patients, available at all times for instant consultation. This important improvement in health bookkeeping is a result of two years' work done by a committee of the American Sanatorium Association, assisted in a secretarial capacity by members of the staff of the National Tuberculosis Association. The twenty-three new forms which have been prepared are obtainable from the Livingston Press, Livingston, New York.

Formerly it was often necessary, when information of a consecutive or cumulative nature was needed, to expend considerable time and effort to collect and arrange pertinent facts from records made at different times, and reposing in various forms which were kept primarily for other reasons than the one which might now be in mind. The new system has the added advantage in rendering available, as a matter of routine, facts which serve to satisfy statistical needs from a national viewpoint.

Nineteen Thirty-Five Lane Lectures.—Gleb V. Anrep, M. D., D. Sc., F. R. S., professor of physiology, Egyptian University, Cairo, Egypt, will deliver the 1935 series of Lane Lectures at Stanford University School of Medicine in April.

The Lane Medical Lectures were established in 1896 by Dr. Levi Cooper Lane of San Francisco, the founder of the Cooper Medical College, which, in 1908, became the School of Medicine of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Every two years some eminent physician or scientist who has made a definite contribution in the field of medicine is secured to give a free course of lectures for medical students and the medical profession at large.

Doctor Anrep will give the twenty-fifth course of Lane Medical Lectures in 1935 from April 22 to 26 inclusive, the five lectures covering different phases of regulation of the cardiovascular system.

These lectures will be given in Lane Hall, Stanford University School of Medicine, Sacramento and Webster streets, San Francisco. Members of the medical profession are invited.

Narcotic Studies at University of California.—Opportunity for the further study of several heretofore little known narcotics has been afforded to the department of pharmacology of the University of California since it has been working in coöperation with the Division of Narcotic Enforcement of the State Department of Penology, according to Prof. Chauncey D. Leake.

"The association has been of great mutual advantage," Professor Leake said in commenting on the work between the State Department and the University, which was begun in April of this year. "The staff of the pharmacological laboratory has acquired a vast amount of important information regarding various types of addiction drugs, which is of scientific and medical importance."

"Investigations also have been made of the chemical methods of detecting many types of drugs and stimulants about which little has been known. Through this coöperation the Division of Narcotic Enforcement has not only been able to save a relatively large sum of money for the State, but has also been assured of the most satisfactory sort of scientific aid and advice."

Intensive scientific investigations of certain new relatively unknown, and possibly habit-forming drugs now are being planned in order that the law enforcing body will be prepared to meet circumstances which may arise if their use becomes prevalent.

Some New York Problems:

Excerpts from the November Bulletin of the Medical Society of the State of New York:

"Compulsory Health Insurance.—On October 27 the American Association for Social Security held a meeting in New York City to consider the 'final' draft of their 'model health insurance bill.' We understand no notable change was made . . . we may anticipate meeting the bill (as per copy sent for your information) when the legislature meets. Now is the time to plan and organize opposition. . . ."

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"Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Massachusetts. Send five cents for Pamphlet No. 28. See what is being done to promote public debate by colleges and high schools on the idea of socialized medicine. The list of reference matter contained in the booklet is worth the price and trouble."

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"Current Popular Magazines.—Any and all of them! You'll generally find some readable composition constructed on a theme extracted from the 'Cost of Medical Care' background. Read them and observe what is being done to misinform the public and shape popular opinion to a favorable reception of 'socialized medicine.' If you do not want 'panel' political regimentation of your profession, do something more than 'resolve.'"

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"What Can the County Societies Do? Close the Holes in Our Ranks!—Adopt the Wayne County slogan—'Get Your Man'—let every member mark a non-member and keep at him until he is in. No team can win with 'holes in the line!'"

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"Why Not?"—Hold a meeting in each county for non-members. Give them the facts. Make them aware of the approaching crisis. Let them see how abridged the independent opportunity will be under the A. A. S. S. System."

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"In Union There Is Strength."

(Signed) Committee on Economics, Medical Society of the State of New York.

New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital.—The following program was presented at the Clinical Society meeting at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital on October 1, 1934:

Treatment of Brain Abscess (lantern slides)—Joseph E. J. King, M. D.

Advantages of Electrosurgical Obliteration of the Gall-Bladder Over Classical Cholecystectomy (motion pictures)—Max Thorek, M. D., Chicago.

The program below was presented at the Clinical Society meeting at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital on November 5, 1934:

Amebic Dysentery—Damaso de Rivas, M. D., University of Pennsylvania.

The Use of Artificial Pneumothorax in the Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia—Francis G. Blake, M. D., Yale University.

Medico-Zoölogical Aspects of the Race Problem—Colonel C. W. Stiles, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Murray B. Gordon, adjunct professor of pediatrics, started a series of six lectures on Endocrinology in Children, beginning on Tuesday, November 13, 1934.

This and That:

One Hour a Month.—If every member of the California Medical Association would devote but "One Hour" a month for the purpose of doing something for his county and state medical organization, it would be but a comparatively short time before California would evidence desirable and more achieving accomplishments. Think of it—5,640 hours a month of constructive work! What might this effort accomplish?

One hundred per cent organized profession.

Active county units.

Fellowship and friendliness.

Establishing sound public opinion.

Are you dissatisfied with your county organization? What are you doing for it?

Are you dissatisfied with your county program? What are you doing to better them?

Are you dissatisfied with the attendance? What are you doing to increase it?

It is time for the "you's" to become busy.

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TEN QUESTIONS

(For answers, see below)

1. As a member of your county society and the California Medical Association, what is your standing in the American Medical Association?
2. What restrictions are placed on advertisements relating to remedies or therapeutic drugs?
3. What Council approves hospitals for interne training?
4. Where do you file your license to practice?
5. What precautions should you observe when treating fractures?
6. What are the requirements to become a Fellow of the American Medical Association?
7. After what length of time are claims for malpractice outlawed?
8. What constituent unit determines eligibility in state and national bodies?
9. When have you a right to operate upon a patient without the patient's consent?
10. On what date and where will the Association's next annual meeting be held?

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TEN ANSWERS

(See above for questions)

1. You are a member of the American Medical Association. To become a Fellow requires an application and payment of \$7 annual dues. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* is sent to Fellows without additional charge.

2. They must be U. S. P. or N. F. preparations or else they must be approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.
3. American Medical Association Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.
4. With county clerk in the county in which you reside.
5. Secure x-rays before and after reduction, during treatment and on discharge; obtain consultation, keep a case record.
6. See answer to No. 1.
7. Until minor has reached the age of twenty-two. In adults, one year after date of last service.
8. County Medical Society.
9. In an emergency when patient is unconscious and then only after consultation.
10. May 13 to 16, 1935. Yosemite National Park.

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject of following letter: A communication from the Los Angeles Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, on the subject of California's care of its needy blind.

To the Editor:—Enclosed please find copy of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Los Angeles Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in regard to the needy blind.

I believe these should be brought to the attention of the readers of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, and trust that you will find it advisable to publish them in its next issue.

Yours truly,

PIERRE VIOLÉ, M.D., *Secretary.*

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RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the Los Angeles Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology go on record as expressing its opinion that the examination blanks now in use by the Division for the Blind of the California State Department of Public Welfare are inadequate, and do not best protect the interests of either the tax-paying citizens or of the really needy blind citizens of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this Society be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to His Excellency, Governor Frank Merriam, to the Director of the California Department of Public Welfare, and to the Chief of its Division for the Blind; and be it further

Resolved, That the constituted authorities of the State of California be requested to work out a new application blank, as authorized by the existing law, for citizens who as blind persons seek aid from state and county treasuries; this blank to be drafted so that the information contained therein will be accurate and valuable and to the joint interests of California taxpayers, needy blind persons, and specialists in diseases of the eye.

CHIROPRACTORS AND NATUROPATHS DEFEATED*

Chiropractic and naturopathy received a noteworthy setback November 6, when the people of Arizona, California and Oregon decisively defeated at the polls measures for the aggrandizement of those cults submitted under the initiative system of legislation.

In Arizona the naturopaths wanted an independent naturopathic examining and licensing board. They wished to have naturopaths exempted from the re-

quirements of the basic science law and authority for every licensed naturopath to exercise every right and privilege given by law to any practitioner of the healing art.

In California a schism in the chiropractors of the State sought by an initiative measure to add to chiropractic prerogatives a monopoly of the right to practice physical therapy, by providing for the issue to licensed chiropractors only of licenses to practice physical therapy, authorizing the holders "to practice obstetrics; to use, prescribe and practice prophylactic hygiene and sanitation and dietetics, including, in any form, herbs, oils and all animal and vegetable foods; and to use all systems, methods or instruments in diagnosis, including the use of roentgen rays." Under the chiropractic initiative all licensed chiropractors in the State were to constitute a public corporation, with officers elected by the members, with power to regulate chiropractic practice, to levy dues on its members and to discipline its members. The dominant group of chiropractors in the State publicly denounced the measure, saying that the chiropractic initiative measure of 1922 had vested in them all authority necessary to enable them to practice legitimate chiropractic. Another California naturopathic initiative sought to establish naturopathy by law as a distinct school of healing, with its own independent examining and licensing board. It proposed to organize all licensed naturopaths in the State into a self-governing public corporation. Naturopathy was defined by the measure as including "physiotherapy, physical therapy, phytotherapy, biochemistry, the use of antiseptics, anesthetics, applied therapeutics and prophylactic hygiene and sanitation; the science and art of diagnosis, which enables the naturopathic physician to direct, advise, prescribe, dispense or apply food, water, roots, herbs, plants, oils, lights, heat, color, exercises, active and passive, manipulations, correcting vital tissue, organs or anatomical structures by manual, mechanical or electrical treatment, instruments and appliances, x-ray, or any and all other natural agencies that have been used in the past, that are now in use, or that may be used in the future, to assist nature in restoring a physiological and psychological interfunction for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a normal state of health, mentally and physically."

In Oregon, chiropractors and naturopaths already have their independent examining and licensing boards. A basic science law that went into effect January 1, 1933, however, seems to have given alarm to chiropractors and naturopaths generally, and particularly to a struggling chiropractic school in the State, whose graduates, under the basic science law, were threatened with the necessity of having to show that they had been adequately instructed in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology and hygiene, before an independent board, before they could appear before the chiropractic board for examination. The chiropractors of the State therefore combined with the naturopaths in proposing as an initiative measure an amendment to the State Constitution that would have abolished the examinations in the basic sciences under the Basic Science Law. The measure was so worded as to permit the governing board of the chiropractic and naturopathic bodies to enlarge the scope of practice of their adherents in such a way as to permit them to use drugs and possibly even to enter into the general practice of obstetrics and surgery.

Through the effective work of the state medical associations of Arizona, California and Oregon, and with the aid of many public-spirited citizens both individually and in organizations, the people of these states were kept informed as to the dangers threatened by the proposed initiative measures. As has been mentioned, decisive defeats resulted in each state. The people of Arizona, California and Oregon are to be congratulated on maintaining their standards of medical care. Apparently the majority of the voters recognized the necessity for protection against ignorance, superstition and incompetence in medical care.—Editorial, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 17, 1934.

* See also page 410 for additional comment.